Proceedings of the Mysore Representative Assembly.

DASARA SESSION—SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER 1933.

FIRST DAY—*30th September 1933.*

The Dasara Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly was held in the Jagan Mohan Palace Pavilion, Mysore, commencing at 12 NOON on 30th September 1933.

The Dewan and the Members of Council took their seats precisely at 12 NOON.

The names of members present are given in the Appendix.

The proceedings were opened by the Dewan with the following Address :—

PART I.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

It is my privilege to welcome you to another Session of this Assembly—a happy privilege in so far as the Session marks the sixty-eighth occasion on which the representatives of the people of Mysore have come together to take their part in the government of the State, a less happy one in the fact that this is the last meeting of the present House.

Before I go further, I should like to ask you to join me in paying a tribute to the talents and devotion of a distinguished administrator who has for many years past taken an important part in our councils and has now entered upon a period of well-deserved rest. I refer to *Rajakaryaprasakta Diwan Bahadur* Mr. M. N. Krishna Rao. We shall all miss his wise counsel, his generous enthusiasm, his firmness in loyal devotion.

And now, Ladies and Gentlemen, I should like to say a few words to you on the subject of the White Paper, which is the main topic of discussion at present in India.

In considering it, it is well to remember that we are living in a period of change that has no precedent, when all the old standards are being thrown down and we have not yet found the new ones that will some day take their place. This is specially so in the matter of political institutions. The slogan "The voice of the people is the voice of God" has given way to Chancellor Hitler's echo of Plato's theory of old, "The nation's will," as he puts it, "will best be declared through its best brains." The British Parliament seem as usual to be "muddling through" by virtue of the marvellous faculty of that people for compromise, by which the most radical changes take the form of conservative adaptations of old systems. The British Colonies, who have adopted and extended the British institutions, seem also to be winning through.

On the other hand, several European nations who have tried and failed to adapt British institutions to their own conditions have declared democracy itself to be a failure, and have arrived, by extraordinary processes, at an apparent conjunction of incompatibles in a despotism which enjoys the support of the people. The only conclusion we can draw so far from all these developments is that, while the old idea that democracy as the one ideal form of government is dead or dying, there is no new ideal yet to put in its place, and each nation is working out its salvation for itself.

Meanwhile, the League of Nations has been responsible for another new development, and we have seen how, where no political or economic expedient can suffice, the mere fact of open discussion and mutual understanding does much to dissipate hostility. Acts that before 1914 would have led to war are now dealt with, partly at least, by tribunals; and the great International Conference, if it failed in arriving at definite conclusions, succeeded in so far as it brought the nations to an understanding of each other's point of view.

Human Nature in Politics.

This influence of what may be described as the element of human nature in politics has been wonderfully exemplified in the case of the White Paper. A great Secretary of State, disregarding all precedent, put himself in the witness box, and, by his ready, able and friendly replies to cross-examination from a host of counsel for different interests, showed that, however much or little he might be able to accept our point of view, he had studied it thoroughly, was prepared to

make every allowance he could for it, and had no object before his eyes but to give India the best constitution that could be devised. I would couple with his name that of a great Viceroy who, in a recent courageous statement, has declared himself undismayed by any fear of the consequences to which a phrase may commit him, and is obviously actuated by the same deep knowledge and the same high motive as Sir Samuel Hoare.

It is no use minimising the fact, Ladies and Gentlemen, that there are opponents of their policy, but in dealing with this question of opposition, I would again ask you to remember the element of human nature in politics. Try to put yourselves in the place of the thinking people of England. The older generation has been bred and nurtured in the belief that democracy is the greatest system in the world. They have promised it to India as the world's greatest boon. And now that the time comes for them to redeem their promise, they are faced with the fact that everywhere parliamentary democracy is decaying, so much so that the opinion is held in some quarters that in the widespread realisation of this fact lies the chief hope for the future. However admirable and inspiring the democratic system may be in theory, and even in its application under special conditions, it has been proved unsuited to the conditions of modern nations, who are now seeking to move beyond it.

What is to be the way of deliverance from this coflict of principles? I put it to you that the only way is that indicated in the words of Woodrow Wilson, written by him as a student of politics and long before he became a politician himself: "The method of political development is conservative adaptation, shaping old habits into new ones, modifying old means to accomplish new ends." Don't let us take some fair-seeming scheme that looks wonderful on paper and adopt it when we have no real need of it. Let us, rather, first get all we can out of our existing constitution, and when we have definitely located a defect which we cannot cure by other means, shape that old habit into a new one, modify that old means to accomplish a new end.

Proposed Constitution.

In this connection I should like to remind you that any constitution that may be devised for India at the present stage must necessarily be in the nature of a compromise, if

it is to satisfy important sections of British as well as Indian opinion, to provide guarantees for peace and order while affording scope for progress, to accommodate within its structure the two types of polity represented by the Provinces and the States, and to safeguard the interests of minorities without detriment to the growth of a common national life. If we bear these varied and conflicting factors in mind, and do not allow ourselves to be unduly influenced by mere theoretical or sentimental considerations, we must admit that the proposals made by the British Government in the White Paper are an honest and practical attempt to deal with one of the most complicated questions that statesmen have ever been called upon to solve. They provide as favourable a setting as the realities of the situation permit for India's development as a self-governing unit of the Empire. Whatever complications the future may hold—and this is an aspect which cannot be altogether dismissed from our thoughts—India can give herself the solid assurance that a new and a great step forward will be taken.

Special Difficulties of India.

There is another plain fact which we must frankly recognise. In this land of ours, with its warring creeds and communities and conflicting sectional interests, it seems well-nigh impossible for the plant of a true democratic government to grow, even if, after studying the experiences of other countries, we should find it desirable to adopt it. Let us therefore not blame others when the blame is so much our own. Let us remember that self-government is a matter of character. Let us set about improving ourselves to display a greater unity of purpose. The rest will follow as the day follows the night. I am confident that the solution of the more serious of our political and economic problems is only a question of time and adaptation of our systems to our circumstances. Meanwhile, it is undesirable that our temporary difficulties should be unduly magnified and the many gratifying signs of progress overlooked.

Mahatma Gandhi.

And here I am tempted to say that there is one man above all others who can help us towards a reconciliation of our difficulties, and towards that new phase of character that is the ground-work of self-government. I am not one of

those who wish Mahatma Gandhi to retire from politics. There never was a time when India so badly needed the guidance of a genuine leader, and in him we have one who holds a unique position in the country and is not only a convinced lover of peace and an ardent patriot, but also a far-seeing, sagacious statesman. I feel that he is qualified far better than any one else to reconcile the conflicting elements in the country and to induce them all to march together a further stage along the road that leads to self-government. He also has it in his power, as no one else has, to establish the happiest relations between India and Great Britain. I feel sure that the Government have in him a powerful ally and Great Britain a true friend. If he should retire from politics at this juncture, there are indications that the arena would, in all probability, be occupied by demagogues and vain visionaries out to mislead themselves and the country by meaningless shibboleths.

The Senate.

I might add that I personally found in the Mahatma a powerful ally at the Second Round Table Conference when voicing my criticisms of the feature of the White Paper Constitution which seems to me to be most open to criticism, that is, the composition of the Upper Chamber. This is a chamber constituted for the British Provinces on an electoral basis, though that basis is somewhat narrower than in the case of the Lower Chamber. The principles on which the States are to be represented on it have yet to be determined. My feeling about it is that it should be of quite a different character to the Lower Chamber, which depends on a popular vote. The interests which to my mind it should represent are those of the Governments of the Provinces and the States. I should like to see a very much smaller House than that which is contemplated, and I should like to see the Provincial and State Governments have their representatives at the Headquarters who could make known their feelings in relation to the large matters of policy that come before the Federal Government. This to my mind would add an element of stability to the constitution which is wanting in it at present, while the large body contemplated by the White Paper would be a cause of considerable and unnecessary expense and would be to a great extent a fifth wheel to the coach. Paradoxical as it may sound, the bigger the body the greater the difficulty in securing a fair allocation of

seats, a question in which the major States are vitally concerned.

The words "Too late."

Let me mention here another piece of human nature in politics which was much in evidence in our recent discussions. Long experience has taught us that it is not enough to do the right thing, but that you must also do it at the right time, and it has been said many times, in connection with the efforts of the British Government to deal with the Indian problem, that the words "Too late" are written at the head of every chapter.

I sincerely hope that this time there will be no room for this reproach. If we may take as an example of the new spirit that is animating those responsible for the White Paper the promptitude with which they are devising new means to accomplish old ends in the case of the Reserve Bank and the new Railway authority, the auguries for the future are of the happiest. The important thing now remaining is to ensure that the new constitution itself is set up as early as possible. Let us hope also that it will secure, to quote Woodrow Wilson again, that "consent of a thinking people" in which he found the only right sanction for a rule of law.

The States.

As regards the States, I may say that I am, naturally, not one of those who anticipate difficulties from their side. The Princes have, on more than one occasion, shown their readiness to join an All-India Federation, subject to the recognition of their rights, of the individuality of their States, and of their own personal prestige—claims which have been fully conceded in principle. Assuming that suitable adjustments will be made in accordance with this principle in the Treaties of Accession to be concluded with them, I do not see why the Princes as a body, or the more important of them individually, should alter their intention to adhere to the Federal Scheme; on the contrary, every well-wisher of theirs feels that it is most desirable that they should take a part—a worthy part—in the peaceful evolution of India. What counts more than anything nowadays is a sober realisation of the problems to be faced and an honest endeavour to work out their solution. We should all co-operate in creating a living United India, and co-operation is the motto for the times.

Financial difficulties may at the moment loom large as a possible obstacle to the early establishment of the new constitution. But these difficulties, as the Secretary of State has shown in his statement on the subject placed before the Joint Select Committee, are for the most part due to the setting up of autonomous provinces on a self-supporting basis, and not to the establishment of the Federal Government in the Centre. The position is one which is receiving, and must necessarily receive, urgent attention and close scrutiny, irrespective of any constitutional changes.

Mysore's Questions.

That scrutiny will, I hope, include two matters that we have very much at heart in Mysore. I refer, of course, to the remission of the subsidy and the retrocession of the Civil and Military Station. In respect of these matters, I may say that the spirit, to which I have referred, of readiness to deal with the problems that arise with promptitude and human understanding, makes me very much of an optimist. Both these questions have been brought on to the plane of practical politics, the justice of our claims has been admitted, and the Secretary of State has declared in memorable words, as regards the tributes, that it would be a very good thing to get them cleared out of the picture in any new Indian Constitution.

It is a matter, however, of profound regret to us that the Government of India should have disregarded the repeated recommendations of the Round Table Conferences and of the Davidson Committee for an immediate partial remission of the tribute calculated on a 5 per cent basis, which meant the giving up of no more than Rs. 11½ lakhs a year. After all, what we seek is neither "gift" nor "concession," but the remission of a payment which, if I may say so, is not due and which is strangling our State. Feeling in this matter is acute throughout the State and becomes more acute as time goes on.

As regards the Civil and Military Station, I hope that the Government of India may arrange in the near future to restore to the jurisdiction of His Highness the Maharaja this integral part of the Mysore State.

I must not omit to emphasise here the fact that these two requests of ours are long-pending ones. The request for remission of the subsidy is almost a century old and that for the retrocession of the Assigned Tract was first made in 1924.

While Federation makes a settlement of these questions an obviously imperative necessity for Mysore, we maintain that they are really independent of it and in themselves require immediate settlement.

Finances.

As you will remember, the Revised Estimate for 1932-33, presented at the June Session of this Assembly, anticipated a revenue deficit of Rs. 21 lakhs, after providing the full contribution of about Rs. 19 lakhs to the Loan Sinking Fund and contributions amounting to about Rs. 12 lakhs to the several depreciation funds.

The Preliminary Accounts for 1932-33, which are now ready, show an addition of Rs. 4 lakhs on the Revenue side. The increases are mainly under Land Revenue and the Krishnarajasagara Hydro-Electric Works. The total expenditure chargeable to Revenue, however, shows an excess over the Revised Estimate by Rs. 2 lakhs, this net increase being mainly due to the entire sum of Rs. 5 lakhs received from the Government of India on account of the petrol tax having been drawn upon for road repairs during the year, against an expenditure of Rs. 3 lakhs provided for in the Revised Estimate. The net result of the year thus discloses an improvement of Rs. 2 lakhs over the Revised Estimate.

Land Revenue Seasonal Conditions.

The *Mungar* and *Hingar* rains were, on the whole, timely and well distributed. All the tanks in the State, with the exception of a few in the Kolar District, received a good supply of water. In the Tumkur District, many of the tanks that had not received sufficient supply for many years discharged, and some of the *talapariges* which had completely dried up for over 15 years revived during the year under report. In the Shimoga District, the Sulekere tank discharged continuously for two or three months for the first time during the last 20 years. The Vani Vilas Sagara filled during the year and supply of water was given in the summer also. The outturn of crops was satisfactory and there was adequate supply of food grains in all parts of the State. There was no fodder difficulty for cattle in any part of the State and they were generally healthy. The labouring classes found sufficient employment and there was no occasion for any abnormal movements either for food or employment.

There was no necessity for seasonal remissions except in a few cases in the Kolar and Shimoga Districts. Loans to the extent of Rs. 22,705 were granted to the raiyats to tide over the situation brought about by the fall in prices and other economic causes. An increase of 38,079 and 49,208 acres in the areas cultivated with paddy and ragi, respectively, was recorded during the year.

Forest.

The Forest Department continued to devote special attention to the formation of plantations of economic value. Afforestation work on the Chamundi, Gopalaswami, Bababudan and Nandi Hills, as also the successful re-stocking of the Hulikere block, were continued. Large nurseries to raise teak and fuel plantations were opened in many parts of the State. Owing to the continued trade depression, the sale of timber, tanning barks and minor forest produce was slack.

Irrigation.

On the Krishnarajasagara dam cast iron flood-gates made by the Mysore Iron Works have been installed in the waste weir. They were found quite satisfactory during the recent floods. The main Irwin Canal from the dam to the end of the tunnel, the Maddur and Kerogod branches and the first six miles of the Cauvery branch, were opened during the year to irrigate 50,000 acres.

The development of irrigation under the existing channels progressed satisfactorily. As the storage in the Krishnarajasagara, at plus 120 contour, was found to be sufficient to meet the irrigation requirements for some years to come, it was not considered necessary to raise the storage above 120 feet for the present, and the acquisition of properties has accordingly been limited to 120 feet. A full time officer has been appointed to complete the acquisition work before January next.

Three irrigation works, namely, the masonry anicut across the Bhrugu River, the Hairigi tank and the Hiduva tank, have been completed, seven other large irrigation works are in progress and 62 minor tanks were restored.

Public Works.

The hospital buildings at Hassan and the Medical College at Mysore were completed.

The important buildings under construction are the Vani Vilas Hospital for Women and Children, the Sir Puttanna Chetty Town Hall and the Sanskrit College at Bangalore, the Ophthalmic and Children's Ward of the Krishnarajendra Hospital at Mysore, and the McGann Hospital at Shimoga. The Jubilee Technological College building will be started soon.

The construction of the bridge across the Hemavathi, near Akkihebbal, has been completed except for the parapet wall. A bridge across the Kabini River, at a cost of Rs. 3,45,500, has been sanctioned.

The New Bangalore Water Supply Scheme reached completion last March. The masonry dam was constructed to a height of 110 feet above the river bed. The Water Works were graciously opened by His Highness the Maharaja on the 15th March 1933, and named the " Sri Chamarajendra Water Works." Except the permanent waste weir, the rest of the works are all nearly completed. The total outlay on the works amounted to Rs. 52,02,053.

Electrical Department.

The net revenue of the Department, after setting apart Rs. 6,50,000 for the depreciation fund, amounted to Rs. 33,93,417.

The electrification of Mulbagal, Chintamani, Devanhalli and Goribidnur was taken up, and the last two towns were supplied with power. Service was given to a large number of villages in the Kolar Gold Field, Kankanhalli, Bangalore and Mysore Power and Lighting Sections. The total capital invested in rural electrification schemes up to the end of June 1933 comes to Rs. 19,02,158. The return from these schemes falls short of the guaranteed percentage at present, but I have no doubt that they will give an adequate return before long.

Estimates in connection with the electrification of Chamarajanagar, Yedatore and Hunsur are under the consideration of the Government.

The number of electric pumps in operation was 358 against 297 in the previous year.

All possible facilities are being given for the construction of transformers locally and it is expected that good progress will be made in this direction in the near future. To meet the growing needs of the department and to popularise electricity in the rural areas, additional staff was sanctioned.

Railways.

The total length of railway lines in the State was 722·29 miles, the lines worked by the State being 450·73 miles and those worked by the M. & S. M. Railway Company 271·56 miles. The total earnings amounted to Rs. 73·43 lakhs. The working expenses, including surplus profits paid to the M. & S. M. Railway Company, amounted to Rs. 45·93 lakhs. After setting apart a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs for the depreciation fund, the net revenue from Railways amounted to Rs. 22·63 lakhs against Rs. 26·13 lakhs in the year before, giving a return of 3·81 per cent on the capital investment of Rs. 5·43 crores.

The construction of the Arsalu-Anandapura Railway is in progress and a new girder bridge over the Cauvery branch of the Irwin Canal near Yeliyur is under construction.

Judicial.

There has been a steady rise in the institution of civil suits since 1930-31, the increase in 1932-33 being 4·4 per cent. The number of offences and of persons brought to trial continued to increase, the increase last year being 26·2 and 7·3 per cent and there has been an increase in the number of convictions by 26·4 per cent. The additional District Court, Bangalore, will be continued up to the vacation of 1934. The Special Second Class Magistrate's Court at Tarikere, which had been temporarily abolished, was re-established from 25th March 1933 owing to the congestion of work in the court at Narasimharajapura. An additional Special First Class Magistrate's Court was also sanctioned for Mandya for six months to give relief to the Special First Class Magistrate there. The system of combining the Civil, Judicial and Magisterial functions is being introduced wherever possible, and is working satisfactorily.

Opinion as regards the working of the Agriculturists Relief Regulation is somewhat divided. While the Malnad Improvement Committee is in favour of the extension of the Regulation, the Law Association and the Civil Courts which are applying the provisions of the Regulation, are of opinion that the progress of suits is delayed by reason of the enquiries entailed under the Regulation and that the Regulation itself is of doubtful benefit to the agriculturists. The position is under examination by the High Court.

Police.

The Police Department was re-organised and the pay and prospects of the subordinate staff have been improved. The minimum pay of the constabulary was raised to Rs. 15 per mensem.

The committee, appointed in October 1932, to enquire into the Regulation and Taxation of Motor Transport under the Chairmanship of Sir Charles Todhunter have submitted their report and their recommendations are engaging the attention of Government.

Military.

The re-organisation of the Infantry, which was begun last year, is being continued. The 3rd Battalion of the Infantry has been armed with modern weapons.

Mysore University.

The total number of students in the University was 2,834, of which 144 were women students, against 2,833 in 1931-32. Fifty women students were successful in the several examinations, 29 having qualified themselves for degrees. With the institution of the M.A. and the M.Sc. classes in July 1932, the re-organisation scheme proposed by the University in 1925 became completely operative. The Bill to amend the Mysore University Regulation received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja on the 5th January 1933. The main features of the new Regulation are the constitution of an Academic Council as an additional University authority and the enlargement of the Senate so as to make it more representative of popular interests.

The B.E. Degree of the University was recognised by the Institution of Engineers and holders of this degree are now exempted from passing Parts A and B of the Associate Membership Examinations of the Institution. The Government of India have also recognised the holders of this degree as eligible for admission to the competitive examinations for Railway Engineering Service held by the Public Service Commission. The M.B.B.S. Degree of the University was recognised as a registrable qualification by the Government of Madras. The University of Cambridge has recognised the University as an Associate Institution.

The Indian Philosophical Congress, which held its Session at Mysore in December 1932 under the auspices of

the University, was opened by His Highness the Maharaja. The Indian Institution of Engineers held their annual conference at Bangalore.

Education.

There has been an increase in the number of educational institutions and pupils.

A State Conference of Primary and Middle Schools was held at Bangalore in the month of December 1932 under the auspices of the District Board and the Bangalore City Municipal Council. A feature of the conference was the holding of an Education Exhibition at which over 6,000 articles of educational interest from all over the State were exhibited. The courses for the training examinations have been revised. The administration of Primary Education under the local education authorities during the year was characterised by efforts made at the consolidation of existing resources.

Agriculture.

The development of sugarcane cultivation in the Irwin Canal tract is making rapid progress. In Government farms, 546 acres were planted with sugarcane and 240 acres were ready for planting. The raiyats planted 2,047 acres with cane. Cash advances of Rs. 24,521 were made and ploughs for cultivators valued Rs. 10,000 and fertilizers valued Rs. 63,013 supplied. A scheme for an enquiry into the cost of the production of sugarcane was sanctioned by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research for a period 3½ years at a total cost of Rs. 16,020, and work was in progress in six selected villages. The scheme subsidised by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research for the breeding of thick varieties of sugarcane was under progress and a scheme for the opening of a Research Station for fruit cultivation is being drawn up.

On the Irwin Canal farm, the whole cane crop on an area of 200 acres was cut and supplied for seed purposes.

One Amrit Mahal range was completely and another partly abolished, resulting in a saving of Rs. 5,892 a year.

An outstanding feature during the year under report was the perceptible decline in the mortality of cattle from rinderpest. 135,000 animals were inoculated against epidemic diseases.

The Serum Institute was organised on permanent lines from 1st April 1933. Vaccine and sera for various diseases were manufactured in the institute and supplied to the Civil Veterinary Department and places outside the State.

Iron Works.

There was no improvement in the prices of the main and the bye-products of the Works during the year under reference. In regard to cast iron pipes, the position became even worse on account of Japanese competition. A representation has been made to the Government of India for relief under the Anti-dumping Law. The question of the protection required by the various branches of the Iron and Steel Industry in India has recently been referred for enquiry to the Tariff Board by the Government of India.

The irregular operation of the furnace in the quarter ending December 1932 on account of the wearing out of the lining and the consequent stoppage of work for ten weeks for re-lining it reduced the output of iron. The work of the pipe foundry was satisfactory. The reduced output of the furnace and the continued slump in prices resulted in a loss of Rs. 2·16 lakhs in the year.

Sandal Oil Factory.

The demand for sandal oil was very slack and in consequence production was restricted both in India and America. The quantity of sandal oil sold in 1932-33 was 114,000 pounds against 116,000 pounds in the previous year. The net revenue of the department was Rs. 11·33 lakhs against Rs. 15·44 lakhs.

The Industrial Laboratory was expanded by the addition of a testing branch for carrying out tests of stores purchased by the Stores Purchase Committee on behalf of Government. The Porcelain Factory has been manufacturing insulators, bushings and the like for the Electrical Department.

The Arts and Crafts Depot at Bangalore was amalgamated with the Chamarajendra Technical Institute at Mysore.

A Sugar Factory is under construction at Mandya. The work is going on rapidly and the factory is expected to be in operation early next year.

Krishnarajendra Mills.

The working of the Sri Krishnarajendra Mills, Ltd., has shown further improvement and the activities of the concern and its markets have been expanded. As a result of economies and careful management, the Mills have been able to show a small profit, after paying a little over Rs. 1,20,000 as interest and providing for depreciation to the extent of about Rs. 90,000.

The outlook in the Textile Industry, as in most others, is still by no means cheerful; but with any recovery from this acute depression, it is hoped that the Mills will enter on a period of prosperity.

Medical.

The total number of medical institutions working at the close of 1932-33 was 277.

The total number of patients treated in all the institutions in the State was 4,070,964, of whom 47,880 were in-patients and 4,023,084 out-patients, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 4,603,231, 42,856 and 4,560,375.

The construction of the new Maternity Hospital (Vani Vilas Hospital) at Bangalore is making rapid progress, while the construction of the Rukminiamma Maternity Hospital at Chikmagalur and the Ophthalmic Block in the Krishnarajendra Hospital at Mysore to which Mr. Chidambaram Chetty, son of the late Sir T. Muthiah Chetty, made a munificent contribution, is nearing completion. The construction of an Electro-therapy and Radiology Block in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, towards which Mr. B. M. Sreenivasaiah of the Hindu Soap Factory has donated a generous sum of Rs. 30,000, is also in progress.

Health.

The public health of the State was generally good during 1932-33. There were, however, sporadic outbreaks of small-pox and plague in several parts of the State which were promptly controlled. The progress made in various directions during the past years was maintained and the department continued to receive the advice and co-operation of the Consultants of the Rockefeller Foundation. Mr. Mieldazis, the Sanitary Engineer of the Foundation, left us recently after rendering most valuable service to the State.

I should like to take this opportunity of thanking the Foundation for lending to us the services of such an able and enthusiastic officer.

Government have recently sanctioned the establishment of a Rural Health Unit for the area irrigated by the Irwin Canal. A preliminary health survey of 161 villages in this area was made and a sum of Rs. 15,000 was sanctioned for carrying on malaria relief work was found to be the kind of relief work most needed. Malaria surveys were also conducted during the year at Akkihebbal, Sivasamudram, Kadamane Estate and at the Sheep Breeding Farm in the Mysore District.

Municipalities.

The three Bills relating to the City, Town and Minor Municipalities, which were placed before the Legislative Council, were passed into law during the year under reference and came into force from 1st August 1933. The main features of these Regulations are the increase in the elected element in Municipal Councils and the introduction of adult suffrage in Minor Municipalities. The terms of such of the Minor and Town Municipalities as were due to expire on 30th June 1933 or in the six months following were extended up to the end of December 1933, pending their reconstitution under the new Municipal Regulation.

Village Reconstruction.

Lastly, Ladies and Gentlemen, I should like to refer to the very important work of village reconstruction. Many of the improvements which we are carrying out are improvements which embrace the villages as well as the towns. It is the villages that benefit by the programme of reconstruction of tanks, by the improvement of roads. We have extended electric light to a number of the larger ones; we have reorganised and improved the schools. We are carrying out small sanitary works as far as our funds permit. The villages again reap the chief benefit of the co-operative movement, of the progress of which we have such a satisfactory account given at the Co-operative Conference on the 26th of September. The question of village reconstruction is also the main work of the Village Panchayets. We have no less than 10,600 of these in active operation and they have accumulated a fund of not less than 30 lakhs of rupees, which is available for village expenditure. The activities

of some of the important Village Panchayets have included the supervision and management of village schools, village forests, tanks and topes, planting of avenue and fruit trees, purchasing of improved implements of agriculture and sugarcane mills and letting them on hire to the villagers, and distribution of scientific manure. Weekly labour for communal purposes is being insisted upon by the Village Panchayets and is growing popular, and work to the extent of over Rs. 1,50,000 is reported to have been turned out in 1932-33.

There are also evidences of the growth of a spirit of public service, especially in the liberal donations that are being given for buildings, for schools, for hospitals and for other village purposes. All these statistics are very comforting when we look at them in the bulk. And we need some comfort, for the problem is one of great dimensions, as will be plain to any one who examines the conditions prevailing in a typical village and studies the life of the different sections of its inhabitants. There are some countries in which similar problems are being tackled through the drastic action of socialistic States. I hope that it may never be necessary for us in Mysore to try to dragoon people into different habits of living by State action. But the alternative is to recognise that village reconstruction is the work of every one of us and we must never forget that the raiyats in the countryside are the backbone of Mysore and must never lose an opportunity of taking steps to assist them to prosperity, to improve their knowledge, or to help to induce that local pride in their villages which is such a powerful incentive to healthier and wiser living.

PART II.

The Legislative Council.

The Legislative Council met twice in the year (1932-33) and deliberated for fourteen working days with an average of seven days at each session. Eighteen Bills were placed before the House for consideration, the following being finally passed:—

(i) Bill further to amend the Mysore Forest Regulation, 1900.
(ii) Bill further to amend the Mysore Land Acquisition Regulation, 1894.
(iii) Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904.

(iv) Bill to define and amend the Law relating to the Sale of Goods.
(v) Bill to amend the Indian Contract Act, 1872, as in force in Mysore.
(vi) Bill further to amend the Mysore Limitation Regulation, 1911.
(vii) Bill to impose a tax on Entertainments and other Amusements.
(viii) Bill to provide for the imposition of a tax on certain forms of Betting.
(ix) Bill to amend the Mysore Elementary Education Regulation, 1930.
(x) The Mysore Minor Municipalities Bill.
(xi) The Mysore City Municipalities Bill.
(xii) The Mysore Town Municipalities Bill.
(xiii) Bill to amend the Hindu Law as to the rights of Women.
(xiv) Bill to amend the Mysore University Regulation, 1916.
(xv) Bill to repeal certain enactments whereby breaches of Contract by labourers are made punishable under the Criminal Law.
(xvi) Bill to amend the Law relating to Copyright in Mysore.
(xvii) Bill further to amend the Mysore Co-operative Societies Regulation, 1918.

The Bill to amend the Mysore Lunacy Regulation, 1916, was read and considered at one sitting of the Council and reserved for being passed at a subsequent meeting of the Council. Out of the 232 questions which were admitted, answers to 209 questions were printed and placed on the table. There were 290 cut motions tabled for discussion at the time of voting on demands and additional and supplementary demands. All the demands were put to the vote and passed. Eighty-one resolutions were admitted, of which only three were moved and discussed at the two meetings. The remaining resolutions lapsed for want of time.

The Representative Assembly.

There were two sessions of the Representative Assembly, each session lasting for six days. The first was held from the 10th October 1932 and the second commenced on the 5th June 1933.

At the first session, the Assembly was consulted in regard to the general principles of the following Bills:—

(i) Bill for the amendment of the Elementary Education Regulation.
(ii) Bill to repeal the Breach of Contract Act.
(iii) Bill to amend the Mysore Co-operative Societies Regulation.
(iv) Bill for the Suppression of Prostitution in the State.

The last was a private Bill proposed to be introduced by a member of the Legislative Council. On being put to the vote, it was lost, 93 voting for and 103 against its introduction. The general principles of all the other three were accepted by the Assembly. Out of 70 questions asked, answers were furnished to 63. A number of supplementary questions on some of them, were also answered. Out of the 34 resolutions on the agenda, nine were moved and discussed. Five were put to the vote and passed *nem con*, three were withdrawn after discussion, and one was not pressed to a division. Thirty-eight representations out of the 198 received for consideration were discussed. An adjournment motion which related to the re-allocation of seats in the Representative Assembly was allowed to be discussed, and it was talked out. Orders of Government on the recommendations of the committee appointed to consider the question of re-allocation of seats in the Representative Assembly were issued.

At the Budget Session of the Assembly (June 1933), the opinion of the Assembly was obtained in regard to the general principles of the Bill to amend the Mysore Lunacy Regulation, 1916, which were accepted.

The general discussion on the Budget occupied two days, and one day was occupied in discussing resolutions on the Budget. There were 52 resolutions on the Budget, but only five were discussed.

Out of 61 questions sent in, answers were furnished to 59. Twenty-five out of the 112 representations received for consideration were taken up and discussed. Three out of the 14 resolutions on the agenda were moved and discussed. All the three were passed.

District Boards.

All the District Boards, except those of Bangalore and Mysore, were reconstituted with effect from the 1st June 1933. The District Boards of Bangalore and Mysore, having been granted a short extension, were reconstituted from the 1st July and 1st September 1933, respectively.

The revenue and expenditure of the several District Boards were Rs. 32,40,368 and Rs. 26,71,023, respectively, against Rs. 35,85,402 and Rs. 37,80,890 in 1931-32.

The bridge across the Cauvery at Tirumakudlu was completed and was opened by His Highness the Maharaja. The number of wells sunk was 76, as many as 49 being in the Bangalore and Chitaldrug Districts. The Khadi centres

at Ajjampur in the Kadur District, and Aimangala in the Chitaldrug District, which are maintained by the respective District Boards, continued to do useful work. A dispensary in the Kolar District, and another in the Chitaldrug District were opened, as also an Ayurvedic dispensary in the Chitaldrug District.

The Kadur District Board was permitted to utilise Rs. 6,000 for the construction and repairs of roads out of the interest accruing on their invested railway cess in accordance with the recent amendment, made in the District Board Regulation. The District Boards of Chitaldrug and Tumkur were similarly permitted to utilise Rs. 47,500 and Rs. 46,000, respectively, from the same source and for the same purpose.

The revenue and expenditure of the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board amounted to Rs. 1,36,235 and Rs. 1,36,318, as against Rs. 1,33,356 and Rs. 1,34,067 in the year before. Government have sanctioned the levy of house-tax and some other taxes in certain villages transferred from Village Panchayets to the control of the Sanitary Board with effect from 1st January 1933.

Municipalities: Bangalore City.

The total receipts and expenditure of the Bangalore City Municipality were Rs. 13,05,090 and Rs. 15,94,388, respectively. A loan of nine lakhs of rupees was sanctioned by Government for enabling the Municipal Council to undertake such works as the improvement of housing, water-supply and drainage systems. Sanction was accorded for the construction of 50 huts for the use of municipal scavengers and sweepers at a cost of Rs. 9,020. Eight miles of road in Bangalore City were tarred at a cost of Rs. 75,000 which was met out of reserves at the credit of the Municipality.

There were 163 attacks and 131 deaths from plague during the year in Bangalore City. Preventive measures were adopted and 14,559 persons were inoculated against plague; 20,396 vaccinations were performed.

Mysore City.

The receipts and expenditure of the Mysore City Municipality were Rs. 8,07,598 and Rs. 8,20,347, respectively. The anti-malarial operations were continued at a cost of Rs. 6,656. Two thousand four hundred tons of compost

were manufactured and Rs. 6,987 realised by its sale. A contribution of Rs. 50,000 and a loan of rupees one lakh were sanctioned by the Government for the improvement of the water-supply. A Baby Week was organised in February 1933, and two Toddler Centres and the Sisuvihar (Home for Children) were opened. The new buildings in which are housed the Sri Mallamma Milk Centre, the Subramanyam Milk Centre and the Vani Vilas Milk Centre were also opened, the last function being presided over by His Majesty Don Alfonso XIII of Spain.

The Mysore City Improvement Trust Board was reconstituted for a period of two years from the 13th April 1933. Three model houses were constructed by the Board in Narasimharaja Mohalla and eight model houses in the Vani Vilas Mohalla and eight more were under construction.

Other Municipalities.

Schemes for water-supply to Malur, Dodballapur and Madhugiri were sanctioned during the year. Bore-wells were sunk in Arsikere, Chikballapur and Hosdurga. The first stage of the water-supply scheme for Hassan, and the water-supply scheme for Tiptur costing Rs. 56,638 were completed. Projects for the supply of water prepared by the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering for Kunigal, Channapatna, French-Rocks, Hole-Narsipur and Konanur are under the consideration of Government. Sanction has been accorded to the scheme for the improvement of water-supply to Chikmagalur and Bhadravati. The Chikkachennananjappa Setty Water Works at Kolar were put in operation.

Drainage works at Chikmagalur, Davangere and Hiriyur were in progress. Construction of the main drains in Hassan Town Municipality was completed.

Electric lights were installed at Goribidnur, Mulbagal, Maddur, Sarjapur and Hoskote. Schemes for the electrification of Gubbi, Gundlupet and Malur are under the consideration of Government. Very recently Devanhalli has also been supplied with electric power.

A female dispensary was opened at Anekal, and the construction of a Maternity Hospital at Yedatore was sanctioned. The Town Hall at Sagar was completed. Child Welfare and Baby Weeks were celebrated by the several Municipalities in Bangalore and Shimoga Districts.

Village Panchayets.

The number or Village Panchayets increased from 10,576 to 10,602 during the year. Almost all the Village Panchayets have levied compulsory taxes under Section 36 of the Village Panchayets Regulation. Twelve Village Panchayets were granted permission during the year to levy optional taxes under Section 37. The demand of the Village Panchayets for 1932-33 including the arrears of previous years, amounted to Rs. 42,96,163. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 10,54,159, inclusive of remissions was collected leaving a balance of Rs 32,42,004.

The Government grant for Rural Reconstruction was Rs. 56,800, out of which, a sum of Rs. 25,000 was distributed among the Village Panchayets for undertaking improvement works. Besides this grant, a sum of Rs. 50,000 for Drinking Water Wells and Rs. 65,000 for Tube Wells was allotted by Government and some of the needy Village Panchayets have been given advances for undertaking village extensions. Electric lights were installed in about 25 villages mostly in the Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar Districts.

Construction of drains and culverts, laying out of approach roads and erection of village halls were among the permanent improvements effected by some of the Village Panchayets. As a measure of decentralisation, Government have delegated to the Revenue Commissioner powers under some of the sections of the Regulation.

Financial.

The six per cent Chitaldrug Town Municipal Water-supply Loan of 1917 amounting to Rs. 61,337, which fell due for repayment on 1st July 1932, was fully discharged during the year.

The scheme of accepting fixed deposits for seven years in the Government Savings Banks, introduced in March 1932, was suspended in November 1932, owing to the large inflow of cash, and the rates of interest on Savings Bank five-year fixed deposits and ordinary deposits were reduced.

Orders of Government have since been passed on the report of *Rajasevaparayana* Mr. B. Srinivasa Iyengar, on the simplification of work in the Comptroller's Office.

State Life Insurance.

2,319 proposals were dealt with in the Official Branch, of which 1,923 were accepted. Policies were issued in

1,809 cases assuring a bonus of Rs. 12,13,148 for a monthly premium of Rs. 4,161. The balance at the credit of this branch was Rs. 1,13,34,900-11-6 at the close of the year 1932-33 as against the opening balance of Rs. 1,05,46,525-10-9.

The total number of proposals dealt with in the Public Branch was 4,318, of which, 3,852 were accepted. Policies were issued in 3,399 cases assuring a total sum of Rs. 28,03,200 in return for an annual premium of Rs. 1,52,661-3-0. The closing balance at the credit of the Public Branch rose from Rs. 28,88,772 on 30th June 1932 to Rs. 35,18,773 on 30th June 1933, showing an increase of more than six lakhs of rupees. The limit of cash loans which may be granted to policy holders has been raised from 50 per cent to 75 per cent of surrender value.

Land Revenue.

Inclusive of the arrears, the total demand of Land Revenue was Rs. 1,47,50,986 as against Rs. 1,53,20,765 for the year 1931-32. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 1,31,80,292 including remissions (as against Rs. 1,34,03,532 during the previous year) was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 15,70,694 outstanding at the end of the year.

The number of darkhasts was 20,491, out of which 15,422 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 5,069.

Out of 225 darkhasts from Military men, 38 were disposed of by grants and 97 by rejection. The total area of land granted to Depressed Classes under the concession rules was 4,685 acres 11 guntas.

The eradication of prickly-pear with the aid of cochineal insects is being successfully carried out in the Kolar District. The cultivation of tea is still in an experimental stage.

The Record of Rights Scheme has been introduced into 42 taluks and sub-taluks so far, inclusive of the ten taluks taken up during the year. The preparation of the Preliminary Record of Rights Registers has been completed in respect of 37 taluks. Final notifications under Section 4 (2) of the Record of Rights Regulation have been issued in respect of eight taluks, and are in the course of issue in respect of seven more taluks.

Out of 5,138 Co-operative Society decrees of the aggregate value of Rs. 9,96,653 for execution, 2,506 decrees for a sum of Rs. 4,88,099 were disposed of.

Revenue Survey.

Eleven villages were surveyed in detail. Original settlement was introduced in four Inam villages and re-settlement in five Inam villages.

Hisse survey work under the Record of Rights system was carried on during the year in the taluks of Closepet, Channapatna, Magadi, Seringapatam, Mysore, Nanjangud, Sidlaghatta, Chikballapur, Goribidnur, Tarikere, Shikarpur, Honnali, Gubbi, Tiptur, Chellakere, Molakalmuru and Arkalgud, and in the sub-taluks of Gudibanda and Turuvekere. The total number of *hisses* measured was 293,713. The rate of fees for *hisse* survey was reduced from Rs. 2 to Rs. 1-12-0 per *hisse*. The District Survey Officers were made subordinate to, and ordered to be treated as Assistants to, Deputy Commissioners in regard to administrative matters pertaining to district survey work.

Excise.

The Excise Revenue amounted to Rs. 58,60,093 against Rs. 58,51,387 in the year 1931-32. There was a decline of Rs. 97,400 under the head "Duty on liquors." The incidence of taxation per head of population was almost the same as in the preceding year, being Re. 0-14-7. Three arrack, one ganja, and 25 toddy shops were closed. There was a fall of 14,387 gallons in the consumption of molasses arrack. The consumption of special liquors, jaggery arrack and ganja slightly increased while that of opium decreased.

The levy of a license fee of eight annas per gallon was ordered. Some of the toddy shops in Tumkur, Kolar, Shimoga, Bangalore, Mysore and Hassan Districts were sold on a triennial lease, while some others were sold on a biennial lease.

A subvention of Rs. 1,999-10-0 was paid to the Bangalore Temperance Federation for carrying on temperance propaganda.

Income-tax.

The total demand including arrears was Rs. 9,20,435 under Income-tax and Rs. 3,07,764, under Super-tax against Rs. 9,26,807 and Rs. 2,92,924, respectively, in the preceding year.

The total collections amounted to Rs. 10,90,100 under Income-tax and Rs. 3,04,200 under Super-tax. Including the cases pending at the beginning of the year, there were

671 appeals and 75 revision petitions for disposal. Out of these, 619 appeals and 28 revision petitions were disposed of. One of the posts of Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax was abolished.

Stamps.

The total revenue from Stamps was Rs. 21·7 lakhs, against Rs. 20·94 lakhs, in the previous year, while the expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 1·86 lakhs against Rs. 1·95 lakhs in the preceding year. New stamps were manufactured and issued for the levy of the amusement tax which came into force from 1st July 1933.

Registration.

The total number of documents registered was 134,345 against 123,260 in the year 1931-32. The revenue of the department was Rs. 3,04,404 and the expenditure Rs. 1,73,035 against Rs. 2,92,249 and Rs. 1,77,458, respectively, in the previous year. The Land Mortgage Bank and Societies were exempted from payment of registration fee in respect of instruments relating to their business.

Forest.

The total demand under Forest Revenue including the previous year's balance, was Rs. 18,25,145-6-2 of which a sum of Rs. 13,88,619-15-8, excluding net receipts from sandal oil was realised, and a sum of Rs. 1,42,350-3-8 was written off the accounts.

The area of State Forests increased from 3,411·36 square miles to 3,415·54 square miles. 37·3 square miles were added to the list of reserved lands. Thirty-five blocks with an area of 49·3 square miles and seven blocks with an area of one square mile were notified as minor and village forests, respectively.

The Forest Department has undertaken the supply of Dhuma boards to the G.I.P. Railway. It supplied 134,472 c.ft. of timber valued at Rs. 2,02,743 to the Kolar Gold Mining Companies. The supply of fuel and charcoal to the Bhadravati Iron Works was continued during the year. The total supply was 68,827 tons of fuel, 3,579 bags of charcoal and 8,469 bamboos. The total quantity of sandalwood extracted was 1,926 tons and the quantity supplied to the Sandal Oil Factory was 1,026 tons 16 cwts.

The market for timber, tangadi and kakke bark was dull. The disposal of tanning bark fetched a revenue of

Rs. 1,99,000. The revenue realised by the sale of minor forest produce, other than tanning bark, was Rs. 67,842. The total quantity of crude lac collected during the year was 2,533 maunds. The Lac Factory undertook, as usual, the cleaning and refining of crude lac for manufacturing different lac products. The amount realised by the sale of these products amounted to Rs. 4,814.

The quantity of timber sawn at the Shimoga Saw Mills was 81,559 c.ft. yielding 45,083 c.ft. of scantlings. A sum of Rs. 60,545 was realised by the sale of sawn material as against Rs. 61,688 in the previous year. A gas engine generator was purchased and installed at the Saw Mills for providing additional power and electric lighting in the mill yard. The mill at Kalkere, which had been closed was put into working order again in January 1933. The total quantity of raw material treated by the creosote plant, was 35,153 c.ft. resulting in a revenue of Rs. 1,06,752-0-8 against an expenditure of Rs. 25,199-14-8.

The preliminary work in the Game Sanctuary in the Chamarajanagar State Forest has been completed.

Judicial.

The number of suits instituted during the year rose from 41,921 to 43,783. The number of offences and of persons brought to trial rose from 21,120 and 43,119 to 26,669 and 46,296 in the year 1932-33. The number of persons convicted was 15,284 while the number acquitted was 18,840. Itineration of Magistrates has had to be suspended in certain areas as a measure of economy. The Special First Class Magistrate, Hassan, has been made an additional Sub-Judge to cope with the heavy appellate file of the Mysore Division. The Bench Courts at Kankanhalli, Sorab, Shikarpur, Kadur and Mudgere were abolished, as also the Bench Court at Gudibanda. The question of shifting the Second Munsiff's Court of Tumkur to Tiptur and that of the court at Hunsur to Yedatore is under consideration. The question of giving adequate relief to the Munsiff's Court, Shimoga, where the file is growing heavy, is under examination by the High Court. The revival of the appointment of the Civil Court Auditor is under consideration.

Police.

The sanctioned strength of the force was 965 Officers and 5,477 Constables at the end of the year 1932-33.

There was an increase of 1,917 cases over last year's figure under cognizable crime, the factors contributing to the increase being the general economic depression, more accurate reporting of cases, the disclosure of a large number of unreported cases of past years and a more vigorous application of local and special laws. The total value of property alleged to have been lost during the year was Rs. 2,51,487 in 3,241 cases as against Rs. 2,14,189 in 2,769 cases in the previous year. Property worth Rs. 98,002 was recovered in 1,725 cases against Rs. 98,336 in 1,744 cases in 1931-32.

The Central Board of Censors and the District Boards constituted under the Cinematograph Regulation for examining and certifying films continued to exercise their functions.

Owing to the change in the Motor Vehicles Rules requiring annual registration of lorries and re-registration of foreign registered vehicles and the strict enforcement of the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Regulation and Rules, the realisation from registration fees increased by about Rs. 35,000.

The total expenditure of the Police Department was Rs. 18,43,235-10-11 as against Rs. 17,12,972-12-0 in the previous year, the increase being due partly to the transfer of the treasury guard duties from the Military to the Police Department.

Military.

The total expenditure under the head "Army" during 1932-33 amounted to Rs. 13,86,900 as against Rs. 14,93,940 in the previous year. The actual combatant strength at the close of the year was 1,282.

The Remount Breeding Department at Hessarghatta Grass Farm started in 1931-32 is doing useful work.

The sale of Kunigal Stud Farm horses through the Bangalore Race Club under their Griffin Scheme has fetched a somewhat larger amount, the total realisations by the sale of horses being Rs. 16,146. A sum of Rs. 5,200 was realised by the sale of farm produce.

Prisons.

The expenditure of the department was Rs. 1,27,587-4-0 as against Rs. 1,35,105-2-7 in 1931-32, the income being Rs. 54,440-12-0. The Mysore District Jail was converted into a sub-jail, effecting a saving of Rs. 11,000. A scheme for entirely separating juvenile prisoners from adults, by provid-

ing a juvenile prison or establishing a reformatory is under consideration. Government have recently sanctioned an increase in the scale of clothing to convicts.

Medical.

The Leprosy survey was pushed through vigorously in Bangalore City and in the mofussil areas of Hosur, Malvalli and Mandya. Investigation as to the cause and extent of the prevalence of Infantile Biliary Cirrhosis is being carried on at the Pathological Laboratory of the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, and necessary data are still being collected. The Mysore Medical Council has enrolled 461 medical practitioners on its register. The fees for pathological and X-ray examinations were reduced and standardised.

Public Health.

Revised forms of births and deaths registers and cards for the notification of epidemic diseases were introduced.

The malaria control zone was reduced from one to half a mile in the three experimental stations at Nagenhalli, Mudgere and Hiriyur with no apparent adverse effect. The number of persons treated for hook-worm disease in 17 dispensaries in the Shimoga District was 3,341. The Rural Health Unit at Mandya was utilised for combating plague and small-pox in the area.

The births reported during the year aggregated to 118,048, while the deaths came to 86,874. Infant mortality amounting to 11,025 was also reported. Cholera accounted for 19 deaths, small-pox for 3,348 and plague for 5,888.

The Bureau of Health Education organised 160 cinema shows on health subjects to a total audience of over 132,000 persons. A large number of posters and leaflets on plague, small-pox, soil pollution and bore-hole latrines was printed and distributed. The Bureau received the second year's contribution of Rs. 6,500 from the Rockefeller Foundation.

The Bureau of Sanitary Engineering supervised the maintenance and operation of the Vani Vilas Water Works at Mysore, the Kolar Gold Fields Water Works at Bethamangala and the Shimoga Water Works. Seventeen water-supply schemes were investigated, 36 were designed and 21 were executed. Thirteen drainage and sewage schemes were examined, and thirty-two sanitary works were undertaken.

Dr. Victor G. Heiser, the Far Eastern Representative of the International Division of the Rockefeller Foundation, U.S.A., accompanied by Dr. J. B. Grant from China, visited the State.

Malnad Improvement.

There were in all 26 dispensaries, 19 vaccinators and 28 midwives working under the Malnad Improvement Scheme in the malnad districts. Quinine was purchased at a cost of Rs. 3,216 and distributed freely in the malnad areas. Owing to financial stringency, no amount was allotted by the Government for wells and other works, but a sum of Rs. 5,201 was spent by the District Boards to complete the works already undertaken.

Agriculture.

Experiments on the Coffee Farm have indicated that, with proper manuring, the tendency for a bumper crop being followed by a poor crop can be largely mitigated. It has also been found that the yield of sugarcane can be largely increased by the use of a larger dose of sulphate of ammonia. The value of compost manure has been demonstrated and this has replaced cattle manure on the sugarcane farms in the Irwin Canal area by about 2,500 tons.

Intensive campaign against the *kamblihula* pest has proved effective. Demonstrations against *avare* pod borer pest and *epilachna* beetle pest on potatoes were made in Bangalore and Kolar Districts and the former in the Tumkur District also. Work with wood-tar washes against coffee borer beetle and with parasites against sugarcane borers was continued successfully. Bee-keeping industry is being expanded and is thriving very well on the Babbur Farm.

Spraying of coffee against leaf disease has been a success, about 20,000 acres having been sprayed. Spraying of areca against *koleroga* was popular and was done on 9,000 acres. A combined spray against early blight of potatoes and the potato beetle is under investigation.

For the *hain* ragi tract, four new selections of dry land ragi and one of irrigated ragi have been found promising and for the *kar* ragi tract, five strains were found very promising. Three new strains of paddy evolved on the Nagenhalli Paddy Breeding Station have been distributed. Two varieties of cotton were treated for wilt resistance and found most useful.

Jaggery boiling outfits for improved furnaces and cheap honey extractors were made in the Hebbal Workshop for distribution. A bullock-drawn implement for putting up field bunds has been designed to cut down cost of manual labour.

On the Hebbal Farm, ragi, green-manured with sunn hemp, and paddy, manured with *hongey* leaf and a mixture of ammonium sulphate and super-phosphate, gave the best yields.

On the Babbur Farm, the supply of seed cocoanuts and seedlings from the best palms, and improved bee-hives has been started. A number of high-yielding vines of pepper were supplied from the Marthur Farm. The Coffee Station held special training courses in spraying and grafting methods.

Fifty-five breeding bulls were sold to Village Panchayets from the Central Breeding Station at Ajjampur. The total strength of livestock was 873 head, against 736 in 1931-32, and the health and condition of the cattle were very satisfactory. Special feeding experiments on the farm go to show that not only improvement in growth but also early maturity is brought about by the feeding on concentrates.

Thirteen cross-bred rams were supplied from the sheep farm. Disease continued to be serious and action was taken to check its spread by shifting the herds to suitable centres on the different farms.

The total number of Veterinary Institutions remained at 60. A scheme for intensive research into Johne's disease was submitted to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research for financial assistance. A castration demonstration class of six months' duration for salustries and compounders was opened during the year.

Education.

The number of public institutions was 6,696 and the number of scholars attending them was 295,514 against 6,698 schools and 290,746 scholars in the year 1931-32. There is an increase in attendance in the public institutions. Hindi has been omitted from the list of second languages and included in the list of additional subjects prescribed for S.S.L.C. Course with effect from the S.S.L.C. Public Examination of 1935.

To encourage graduate teachers desirous of equipping themselves with the professional degree of B.T. at their own expense, Government have sanctioned the selection of five

teachers every year, who are granted leave both due and not due for a period of eleven months.

Government have sanctioned a levy of fees at half the rates prescribed for boys in High Schools for girls reading in Government institutions in the High School stage. Free-ships are fixed at 50 per cent of the total strength, exclusive of those getting scholarships.

There were 560 schools for Adikarnataka boys and girls and they were attended by 13,874 Adikarnataka boys and 99 Adikarnataka girls.

Scouting has continued to be popular and is making good progress. There were on the 30th June 1933, 10,648 boys getting scout training in all the branches, as against 8,973 boys in the previous year. A contingent of four Rovers and a Scout have been deputed to present the Mysore Boy Scouts at the World Rally at Godollo in Hungary. The Girl Guide Movement was re-organised in May 1932 and there are about 500 Girl Guides at present.

In the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore, there were 370 students at the end of June 1933. The preparation of three Agama works has been completed and they are being printed.

Industries and Commerce.

A special soap was prepared by the Government Soap Factory for spraying as a remedy against the green bug.

The Industrial Laboratory manufactured a number of drugs and medicines for the Medical Department.

The Central Industrial Workshop supplied to the Agricultural Department 1,000 improved ploughs and about 600 plough-shares. The Foundry Section has been improved and is now capable of turning out castings up to two tons. Experiments in the manufacture of high duty centrifugal pumps have been undertaken with promising results.

The Porcelain Factory supplied to the Electrical Department 35,010 pin type insulators for 8,000 and 13,000 volts, and also stain insulators and bushings for transformers. The factory has also undertaken the manufacture of ceiling-rose, switches and plugs, crockery, stationery articles, fancy figures, etc. The output of the factory amounted to Rs. 28,500 and sales to Rs. 21,270.

The Silk Weaving Factory at Mysore produced, during the year under report, 21,400 yards of high grade silk fabrics. Nineteen thousand yards of these fabrics were sold during the year. Ten additional looms were purchased.

The Government Weaving Factory was converted into a Training Institute during the year 1931-32. Government sanctioned the continuance of the institute during the year pending final recommendations of the Committee of the Silver Jubilee Technological Institute with regard to textile courses.

Government decided to amalgamate the Arts and Crafts Depot in Bangalore with the Chamarajendra Technical Institute at Mysore with a view to extending the activities of the latter institution and making it more useful to artisans in the State. A branch of the depot is continued at Bangalore. The depot sales amounted to Rs. 53,398.

Thirty-three industrial installations were erected during the year. The total capital invested on them was Rs. 81,760. Of these, nine were rice mills, seven pumping sets and seventeen flour mills, etc. Thirty-two applications for industrial takavi loans to the extent of Rs. 27,719 were sanctioned. The total amount of loans repaid was Rs. 67,224.

Owing to financial stringency, many of the local bodies were not in a position to make full use of the well-boring equipment, the number of bore-wells sunk being only 18 as against 27 in the year 1931-32. The installation of a water pump at Tiptur was completed. Experiments were conducted in sinking tube-wells for supplying water for irrigation purposes. Two bore-wells, one at Hebbal and one at Huskur, were sunk. Experiments in lifting water from bore-wells by means of wind mills are being made and a wind mill and a pump have been purchased for the purpose.

The strength of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore, last year was 229 as against 253 in the year before, and the average attendance was 193 as against 219 in 1931-32.

There were eight Industrial Schools under the control of the department, four of which were in the District Headquarters and four at the Taluk Headquarters. Besides these, there were five private Industrial Schools receiving grants-in-aid from the department. Government have sanctioned proposals for establishing an Industrial School at Nelamangala and the building is under construction.

The department has been granting assistance to ten Home Industries Institutions.

The Khadi Spinning Centres at Badanval and Terakanambi are doing useful work and are of great assistance to the local spinners and weavers. Two more centres, one at Ajjampur in the Kadur District and one at Aimangala in the

Chitaldrug District, are working under the control of the District Boards.

The total number of cases of injuries by accidents that came up before the Commissioners for Workmen's Compensation was 202 against 314 in 1931-32. Of these, 64 related to accidents which proved fatal. The amount of compensation distributed was Rs. 36,867-2-7.

The Superintendents of Industries, Mysore and Bangalore Divisions, were appointed Inspectors of Boilers within their jurisdiction.

Sericulture.

As a result of the continued depression in trade and industry and the serious competition of Chinese and Japanese silk products, the indigenous sericultural industry suffered a very severe set back during the year. There was a marked fall in mulberry cultivation, production of cocoons and silk products. Export of silk goods to places outside Mysore which amounted to 866,000 lbs. in 1925-26 fell to 366,800 lbs. during the year, while the imports which were comparatively insignificant during the previous year rose to 164,400 lbs. There is grave danger of sericulture as a subsidiary occupation of the agriculturist ceasing to be remunerative. As the dumping of silk by China and Japan can be effectively combated only by the imposition of an adequate duty, the Mysore Government have been representing to the Government of India for some years past, the urgent need for such protection. The Government of India authorised the Tariff Board to investigate and report on the representation of the sericultural industry for protection. The Board visited several sericultural centres in the State and took evidence of those engaged in the industry, including the Mysore Silk Association and the Director of Industries and Commerce. A strong case for adequate protection has been made out and the decision of the Government of India on the subject is awaited. Representations have also been made to afford relief to the indigenous silk industry under the Industries Act passed by the Government of India recently.

In spite of these depressing conditions, the Sericultural Department is sparing no effort to keep the industry going and to improve its technique. Government have sanctioned special measures and financial assistance to sericulturists to enable them to meet the present crisis.

Though there was absolutely no demand for Mysore silk at remunerative prices, the fabrics made in the Weaving

Factory were sold for Rs. 79,000. The Government Filature bought all the cocoons required from private sericulturists, and created a demand for their cocoons during a period of heavy depression.

Posts and Telegraphs.

Owing to continued trade depression and financial stringency, it was not possible to increase the number of Post Offices in the State. At the end of 1932-33, there were in the State 540 Post Offices; of which, four were Head Offices, 106 Sub-Offices and the remaining 430 Branch Offices. There were 89 Telegraph Offices; of which, 70 were at Taluk Headquarter Stations and the remaining in other towns and villages.

Joint-Stock Companies.

Nine companies limited by shares, eight public and one private, were registered. Four companies went into voluntary liquidation, and three companies were ordered to be wound up by the courts. There were, at the end of the year, 120 companies limited by shares and 21 companies limited by guarantee. The total paid up capital of the companies limited by shares at the end of 1932-33 was Rs. 1,48,35,806 as against Rs. 1,45,70,451 in the preceding year. Including six foreign companies registered during the year, there were, at the end of the year, 60 foreign companies. There were 224 literary, scientific and charitable societies at work.

Co-operative Societies and Land Mortgage Bank.

There were 2,181 societies at the end of June 1933, with a total membership of 143,000 and total working capital of Rs. 2·05 crores as against 2,181 societies with a membership of 142,715 and working capital of Rs. 2·03 crores on 30th June 1932.

The deposits held by the societies increased from Rs. 95·74 lakhs to Rs. 97 lakhs and the reserve fund from Rs. 24·4 lakhs to Rs. 25·22 lakhs. The total turnover fell from Rs. 6·75 crores to Rs. 6·22 crores, but the net profits rose from Rs. 4·93 lakhs to Rs. 4·99 lakhs on account of the prevailing economic depression and the fall in prices of commodities. The Yedatore House Building Society was granted a further loan of Rs. 20,000 by Government. There were 254 Depressed Class Societies with a membership of

6,000 and a working capital of Rs. 1·10 lakhs. The membership of the Apex Bank rose from 954 to 964, and its working capital from Rs. 39·85 lakhs to Rs. 42·43 lakhs.

The lending operations of the Land Mortgage Bank were further extended to the taluks of Goribidnur and Tirthahalli and a local Land Mortgage Society was organised at Goribidnur. There were 15 Land Mortgage Societies with a membership of 1,261 and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 35,650. The Land Mortgage Bank had a membership of 368, consisting of 331 individuals, besides societies, and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 45,659. The Bank has so far sanctioned loans to the extent of Rs. 2,87,595 in 202 cases, of which 172 were issued through Land Mortgage Co-operative Societies. Forty-two applications involving Rs. 82,175 were pending disposal at the end of the year. The Mysore Co-operative Societies Regulation has been amended, and certain amendments to the Rules under the Regulation have recently been issued.

Public Works.

Restoration of minor tanks continued to receive special attention, the outlay incurred on them during the year being Rs. 1,47,029. Work was in progress in 249 tanks and the restoration of 62 tanks was completed. A sum of Rs. 2,79,014 was spent out of the Irrigation Cess Fund for repairs of, and improvements to, tanks and channels. Good progress has been made in the Anjanapur Reservoir Work. All sections except the flood gap were brought up to a fairly high level. The excavation of the right channel in the first four miles has been completed.

The deviation of the Madras-Cananore Road near Bidadi has been completed at a cost of Rs. 19,950, and the one at Mandya has made good progress. Two miles of this road and two miles of the Bangalore-Nilgiri Road were treated with spramax as an experimental measure. The bridge across the Cauvery at T.-Narsipur costing Rs. 5,83,574 was completed and was opened by His Highness the Maharaja on the 29th August 1932. The bridge across the Hemavathi near Akkihebbal is nearing completion and only the parapet wall remains to be built.

The important building works which have been completed are Sri Chamarajendra Hospital, Hassan, the General Hospital, Chikmagalur, the Serum Institute, Bangalore, Lalithamahal and Medical College, Mysore. The construction

of the Vani Vilas Hospital, and Sir Puttanna Chetty Hall at Bangalore and McGann Hospital, Shimoga, is making progress.

The construction of primary schools costing not more than Rs. 2,000 was transferred to the District Education Authorities. In view of the fact that there are a large number of important buildings under construction or repair in Bangalore City, the Bangalore Headquarter Range was converted into a Division and placed under the charge of an Executive Engineer.

The total grant for Public Works from all sources was Rs. 51,62,298, and the total expenditure during the year was Rs. 51,25,110.

Irrigation Works—Krishnarajasagara.

The total grant for the Krishnarajasagara Works was Rs. 16·14 lakhs and the total expenditure was Rs. 14·86 lakhs.

The main Irwin Canal from the Krishnarajasagara Dam to the end of the Hulikere Tunnel, the Maddur Branch, the Keragod Branch and the first six miles of the Cauvery Branch, which together irrigate 50,000 acres were opened for service. On the Cauvery Branch, progress was made from the 7th to the 13th mile at the end of which the Mandya Distributary takes off. The continuance of the Cauvery Branch beyond 13 miles is suspended, as the raiyats have not executed the necessary *mutchalikas*. The works relating to the improvement and extension of the Rajaparameswari and Rampur channels were completed while the extension works on the Chickadevarayasagara channel have come up to a stage which brings 700 acres of additional land under irrigation. The total additional area that will be served by these extensions amounts to 2,040 acres.

The Krishnarajasagara Committee, which was constituted in 1931 to deal with important questions relating to the development of irrigation under the Irwin Canal, was re-constituted, two more non-official gentlemen being added. Some of the important matters dealt with by the Committee during the year were the establishment of the Sugar Factory at Mandya, the formation of a Rural Health Unit in the Irwin Canal area, the adoption of measures for preventing malaria and the creation of agricultural and credit facilities.

All works relating to the Yedatore New Town sanctioned

by Government have been almost completed. The poorer classes of the people living in the old town have not been able to build houses in the new town. Proposals for a scheme for financing the construction of suitable types of model houses are being considered. The construction of the Maternity Hospital which has been undertaken by Mr. B. Siddalinga Setty at a cost of Rs. 13,800 has made rapid progress. The lay-out of the Mandya Town extension, providing for 76 sites, was completed.

Under the 1924 Agreement with Madras, Mysore is entitled to irrigate 110,000 acres (besides the 125,000 acres under the Krishnarajasagara) by constructing additional reservoirs in the Cauvery valley and its tributaries. After investigation, a rough scheme has been prepared for a reservoir across the Kabbini to irrigate 40,000 acres, besides supplying half the quantity of water required for power generation at Sivasamudram. Half the supply for power thus released from Krishnarajasagara will be available for extending irrigation under it by 12,000 acres. Preliminary investigations have shown that it is possible to secure the remaining irrigable area in the Hemavathi and the Lakshmanatirtha valleys. Government have sanctioned the preparation of rough projects with detailed working tables and collection of all the data required for these two reservoir schemes.

Mysore is at liberty to extend irrigation by improvement of duty under each of the existing channels in the Cauvery valley by $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent of the area irrigated in 1910 remaining unsubmerged. In order to bring under irrigation the maximum possible area permissible under the Agreement, projects for the improvement and extension of the Ramaswami and Hulhalli channels below the Reservoir are under consideration. Proposals have also been recently sanctioned for investigating the maximum possibilities of extension of irrigation under the channels in the Cauvery valley in the Hassan District above the Reservoir.

In order to secure the fullest extent of irrigation permissible under the Agreement with Madras in lieu of the wet irrigation submerged under the Reservoir, a scheme for opening out a new channel on the left bank of the Mandagere anicut to irrigate 4,000 acres is also under investigation.

Electrical Department.

The quantity of power generated was 178,340,592 B.O.T.U. against 171,045,180 B.O.T.U during 1931-32.

The total number of power and lighting installations, exclusive of those installed in buildings belonging to the Kolar Mining Companies, at the end of June 1933, was 2,200 and 19,312, respectively, against 1,763 and 16,761, respectively, on 30th June 1932. There was, thus, an increase of 437 and 2,551 in the number of power and lighting installations. The number of street lights was 10,776 against 10,149 at the end of the previous year, besides 11 traffic columns and 53 flood light projectors. The number of lighting installations for advertisement purposes in shops was 92 against 32 in 1931-32.

The value of the stores in stock at the close of 1932-33 was Rs. 20,14,470 against Rs. 18,22,967 in the previous year.

The gross revenue from telephones was Rs. 32,489 while the cost of maintenance was Rs. 14,932, and the net revenue from this source was Rs. 17,557, making a return of 7·25 per cent on the capital outlay, which amounts of Rs. 2,43,707.

Geology.

The posts of Director, Geological Department, and Professor of Geology, Central College, which were hitherto combined in one officer were separated.

No intensive mining was done on the Byrapur and Tallur Chrome Mines during the year 1932-33 owing to the continued depression in the mineral market. The total output of ore in the Byrapur Mine was 1,191 tons. There was no mining of magnesite, but the mining of felspar, white quartz and kaolin was carried on to meet the demand of the Government Porcelain Factory.

The total demand under Mining Revenue and other receipts of the department was Rs. 84,816-7-8, including a sum of Rs. 57,815 on account of chromite ores. The entire amount was collected.

Clay deposits near Bangalore were tested, and found to be suitable for the manufacture of certain types of stoneware. Raw materials near Kondli and Bansandra in the Tumkur District and Soldevanhalli in the Bangalore District have been found suitable for manufacturing cement.

Mines and Explosives.

During the year 1932-33, there were 47 mining blocks in the State as against 44 in the previous year.

The number of Gold Mines that were working was four, *viz.*, the Mysore, Champion Reef, Oorgaum and Nandidrug Gold Mining Company. The Nandidrug Mine continued to work, on a profit sharing basis, the reserves of the Balaghat Mine which ceased operations from 1st May 1932. The approximate total output of fine gold during 1932-33 was 334,307·018 ozs. and fine silver 25,888·229 ozs. as against 329,715·721 ozs. of fine gold and 27,174·67 ozs. of fine silver in 1931-32. The total realisations showed an increase of Rs. 28,85,581-10-0. All the companies including the Balaghat Gold Mines, Limited, which is under liquidation, paid dividends for the year 1932 ranging from 15 to 60 per cent. The total royalty payable for the year was approximately Rs. 14,69,188 against Rs. 13,07,783-14-0 in the previous year.

The number of persons employed in the mining industry in 1932-33 was 19,623 as against 19,109 in the year previous.

The total number of fatal and serious accidents in the mines was 213 against 195 in 1931-32. The total amount of compensation paid was Rs. 79,215-5-0.

The total number of licenses granted under the Mysore Explosives Rules was 731 as against 703 issued during 1931. Inspection of premises, where explosives are stored, was carried out by the district authorities and totalled 580 as compared with 651 during 1931. Forty-four accidents due to explosives, involving the death of 25 persons, were reported as against 65 and 15, respectively, in 1931.

Meteorology.

Two more minor meteorological stations were opened at Chikmagalur and Mudgere. The heaviest total rainfall for the year was 369·41 inches (42·46 inches above the normal) at Agumbi in the Shimoga District, and the smallest was 14·11 inches (7·40 inches below the normal) at Burudugunta in the Kolar District.

Press and Stationery.

Economies were effected in the printing of forms and registers, and there was a reduction in printing of educational books, etc. The expenditure of the Press was slightly less than in the year previous, being Rs. 1,68,459-14-8 against Rs. 1,71,081-14-11 in 1931-32.

The Vocational Classes in Printing and Book-binding for students of V and VI Forms in High Schools and the Printing School, which was started for the purpose of imparting technical instruction to the employees of the Government Press, were continued.

The total value of paper and stationery, supplied to the several offices in the State, was Rs. 1,33,994 against Rs. 1,59,696-8-0 in 1931-32. Owing to the reduction of the annual grant for the purchase of stationery, the reduction of 50 per cent in the supply of such articles and printed forms to the offices ordered on account of financial stringency, was continued during the year.

Horticulture.

As a measure of retrenchment, the Horticultural School was closed and one of the three posts of Horticultural Inspectors was abolished. A Horticultural Museum has been opened at the Government Botanical Gardens at Bangalore. There is great scope for the extension of fruit culture in the State. To encourage fruit cultivation, a Fruit Growers' Association has been formed.

Muzrai.

Scales of income and expenditure in respect of 12 major institutions and one chattram were revised.

The succession of Vedamoorthy Srinivasamurthyacharya to the Peetha of Sri Raghavendraswami Mutt under the titular name of Sri Suyameendra Theertha Sripadangalavaru in place of the deceased Swamigalu was recognised by Government.

The draft manual of the Kalasa temple has been submitted to Government for approval, and that of the Melkote temple is under preparation.

Stores Purchase Committee.

The total number of orders placed for the purchase of goods by the Stores Purchase Committee was 591 of the total value of Rs. 29,09,914, as against 395 valued at Rs. 21,74,317 during 1931-32. The response to the Committee's invitations to tender has been steadily growing and bids are being received from manufacturers not only in England and the Continent of Europe but also from other countries.

Such of the articles as are manufactured by concerns under Government control like the Central Jail, the Porcelain Factory, the Government Soap Factory, Badanval Spinning Centre, the Government Industrial Laboratory and others are obtained only from such institutions. Other conditions being equal, preference is shown to local products and every encouragement is being given to industries which undertake to produce locally, materials which have been imported from outside in the past.

Central Recruitment Board.

During the year 1932-33, 1,443 vacancies were advertised. Reports of appointments made were received in the case of 1,104 vacancies. Of these, 190 were given to Brahmin applicants and the remaining to candidates of the several Backward communities. On the 30th June 1933, there were in the several public offices, 3,892 Brahmin and 2,097 non-Brahmin officials working in the ministerial establishment of the superior service showing a percentage of 65 and 35, respectively, and 7,634 Brahmin and 8,379 non-Brahmin officials in the executive establishment of the superior service, showing a percentage of 48 and 52, respectively. In all, there were 22,202 officials of all communities, of whom 11,726 were Brahmins and 10,476 non-Brahmins, both in the ministerial and executive establishments, showing a total percentage of 53 and 47, respectively.

Census.

Parts I, II, IV and V of the Census Report have been published. Part III of the Report is ready and will be published soon. A Kannada Summary of the Report was also printed and will be issued shortly. The Office of the Census Superintendent was wound up on 13th January 1933. The total expenditure on the Census operations was Rs. 1,90,059 against Rs. 2,80,026 in 1921.

The Address over, Mr. K. T. Bhashyam Aiyangar, in welcoming the Dewan back after his strenuous labours at the Third Round Table Conference, spoke as follows:—

Mr. President, before the Kannada version of your Address is read, you will kindly permit me, on behalf of the members of this Assembly and the six million people whom we have the honour to represent, to offer you a most hearty welcome to our midst after your prolonged tours and arduous

labours in the cause of our country. (Cheers.) To those of us who occupy a position in this House which, to compare small things with great, is somewhat analogous to His Majesty's Opposition in Parliament, such an occasion to offer words of praise to a member of the Government, and least of all, to the very head and front of the powers that be, is very seldom and when that rare occasion comes, as it has come to-day, I delight to jump at it and offer you our greetings and good wishes. You have endeavoured most earnestly and with sincere devotion and loyalty to the cause of the country to obtain for us all that can make for our happiness and prosperity. And we are glad to learn from your Address that the abolition of the subsidy and the retrocession of the Civil and Military Station back to our Sovereign, His Highness the Maharaja—questions which are engaging the attention of the country acutely, as you have rightly remarked—will be achievements in the very near future. Sir, on that success, or anticipation of that success, we congratulate you heartily; and for the excellent manner in which you have acquitted yourself before the world at large (Cheers) and raised Mysore and its people in the estimation of the nations that be, I hope you will permit me to declare that we have got very good reason to congratulate ourselves on the possession of a fellow-countryman in you.

Sir, you have very rightly touched upon a subject which is very near to our heart, *viz.*, the participation of Mahatma Gandhi in Indian politics. (Cheers.) We are very glad and grateful to you that you have voiced the feeling of all of us, not merely in this Assembly, not merely in Mysore or India, but throughout the world. We want Mahatma Gandhi in Indian politics and we cannot do without him. And coming from you, that statement is of very great weight; and I know how greatly Mahatma Gandhi esteems you and how greatly he will value any word from you. I know that personally, and he has spoken to me very often, and therefore I am in a position to deliver it to you.

On the question of Federation, we cannot tell you how grateful we feel to you; for, over and above all other matters in which you have engaged yourself, believe me when I say that the heart and soul of India has been entirely with you when you have stood four-square, against the winds of criticism, for the Federation of the peoples of India, irrespective of caste, creed or colour, Province or State. That has been your sheet anchor and, God willing, you will succeed. And I hope it will be possible for all of us ere long to participate in the

citizenship of a free and united India for which you and we are working, an India which is happy and prosperous, self-governing, queen among the nations of the world. May God give you long life!

This happens to be the last session of this Assembly. I do not know how many of us will be back here to welcome you again and to delight in your company. But such of us as will be will feel doubly glad, and such of us as will not, wish you, now that we take leave of you, long life and prosperity and a series of endeavours in the cause of the country so that you may succeed in all your attempts and bring to the masses of the people the happiness and prosperity which you and we have at our hearts.

DEWAN.—I should like to thank Mr. Bhashyam Aiyangar very much for his very kind welcome to me which, I need not say, I appreciate very highly.

MR. P. SUBBARAMA CHETTY also, in welcoming the Dewan back, spoke of his efforts at London in the sittings of the Third Round Table Conference towards getting a remission of the subsidy and the retrocession of the Civil and Military Station and hoped that they would be fruitful in the near future. He next thanked the Government for (1) confirming Mr. P. Mahadevayya as Chief Justice and Mr. K. Shankaranarayana Rao as a Puisne Judge of the High Court of Mysore and Mr. S. P. Rajagopalachari as Second Member of Council and (2) getting an extension of service to Rajamantrapravina Diwan Bahadur K. Matthan, First Member of Council. He congratulated Mr. N. Madhava Rao on his elevation to the post of Revenue Commissioner and hoped that, during his regime, the grievances of the raiyats would be redressed.

Then, the Kannada translation of the Address was read out by the Kannada Translator to Government.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

MR. NILGIRI G. SANJIVIAH (Minorities).—

Q.—1. Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) The names of the members of the committee for admission to the Mechanical Engineering School?

(*b*) How many of them are old and how many are new?

(*c*) Why all non-Brahmin officers have been removed and replaced by Brahmin officers?